Department of the Interior

HON. CHARLES STEWART, MINISTER; W. W. CORY, DEPUTY MINISTER

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

MAP OF

FOND DU LAC RIVER BASIN

UPPER CHURCHILL DISTRICT

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Scale 1:380,160 or 1 inch to 6 miles

Miles 1 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

MAG. DEC. 29° 11' E. AT FOND DU LAC, SASK., 1924
DECREASING 5'.2 ANNUALLY

MAG. DEC. 25° 30' E. AT MANITOU FALLS, 1924
DECREASING 8'.0 ANNUALLY

MAG. DEC. 23° 07' E. AT S.1 WOLLASTON LAKE, 1924
DECREASING 8'.3 ANNUALLY

LOCATION OF
FOND DU LAC RIVER BASIN
AND ADJACENT AREAS
Scale 150 miles to 1 inch.

The country to the north is rough and broken, consisting of rocky hills rising to 150 feet in altitude covered by spruce, birch and poplar to four inches diameter. To the south high hills of sand and boulders rise to 200 feet in altitude covered by spruce, banksian pine, birch and poplar to 10 inches diameter. Much brule and windfall occur on both shores.

Black lake occupies the contact zone between the Laurentian country to the north and the drift covered sedimentary rocks to the south. The north shore is rocky rising to 400 feet in altitude with scrub spruce to four inches diameter. The south shore is sandy with boulders rising to 200 feet in altitude and covered by spruce, banksian pine, poplar and birch to eight inches diameter.

Chipman river provides a canoe route via Dubawnt river to Dubawnt lake and from thence via Thelon river to Chesterfield Inlet.

Elongated narrow sand hills with few boulders rising to 100 feet in altitude, covered by spruce, banksian pine, birch and poplar to eight inches diameter. Much brule and windfall occur along this section. The river in many places flows between coarse banks of sandstone 15 feet high.

Moranic hills composed of boulders imbedded in a matrix of red sand rising to 70 feet in altitude. Forest cover consist of second growth spruce, banksian pine and birch three inches diameter.

Fond du Lac river flows out of Wollaston lake over a small rapid with a bed of large granite boulders. Total drop is about three feet. Rocky hills rising to 90 feet on each side of river form a narrow valley. Banks of river are marshy with thick growth of willows to water's edge in many places.

The coast line is indented by a number of deep irregular bays. Rough granite ridges to 200 feet in altitude extend along shore near lake with a covering of spruce, banksian pine and birch to six inches diameter. Narrow sandy ridges with a good growth of banksian pine to 10 inches occur at end of bays.

The islands in Wollaston lake are usually thickly wooded with spruce, banksian pine and birch. Many are low while others rise to altitudes of 100 feet or more. The water is a deep blue, clear and cold. Navigation is dangerous at night owing to numerous reefs and partially concealed rocks.

Rough rocky hills 60 to 200 feet high covered by spruce, banksian pine and birch to six inches diameter on the upper slopes. The depressions are swampy and covered by spruce, tamarack and willows.

Cree river flows through a sterile sandy plain varied by equally sterile hills of boulders meagrely wooded with small banksian pines. All tributaries are swift and shallow. The river provides a canoe route to Churchill river.

Geikie river furnishes a practicable canoe route to Churchill river by way of Foster lake and Foster river. The river also provides a canoe route to Cree lake by way of Poor-fish river.

First appearance of poplar.

REFERENCES

P. Rock S.M. ..... Rock post and stone mound.
P.S.M. ..... Standard post and stone mound.
P.M. ..... Standard post, earth mound and three pits.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Along Main Waterways—
Control Surveys of Topographical Survey of Canada, 1924.
Off Main Waterways—
Exploratory Surveys of Geological Survey of Canada.

MAPS
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